INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING AND MAINTAINING

TB5-4-15-1

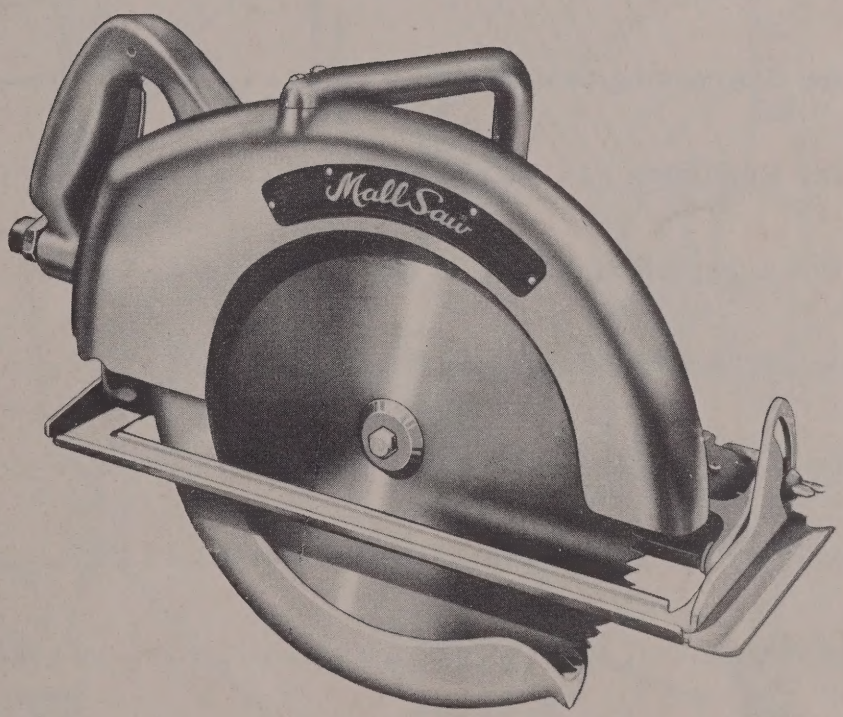
SURPLUS

12 INCH DIAMETER PORTABLE PNEUMATIC CIRCULAR

Mall Saw

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MODEL P-128
ASSEMBLY No. 26450A



MALL TOOL COMPANY
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CHICAGO 19, ILLINOIS
District Offices and Service Stations in Principal Cities

3103

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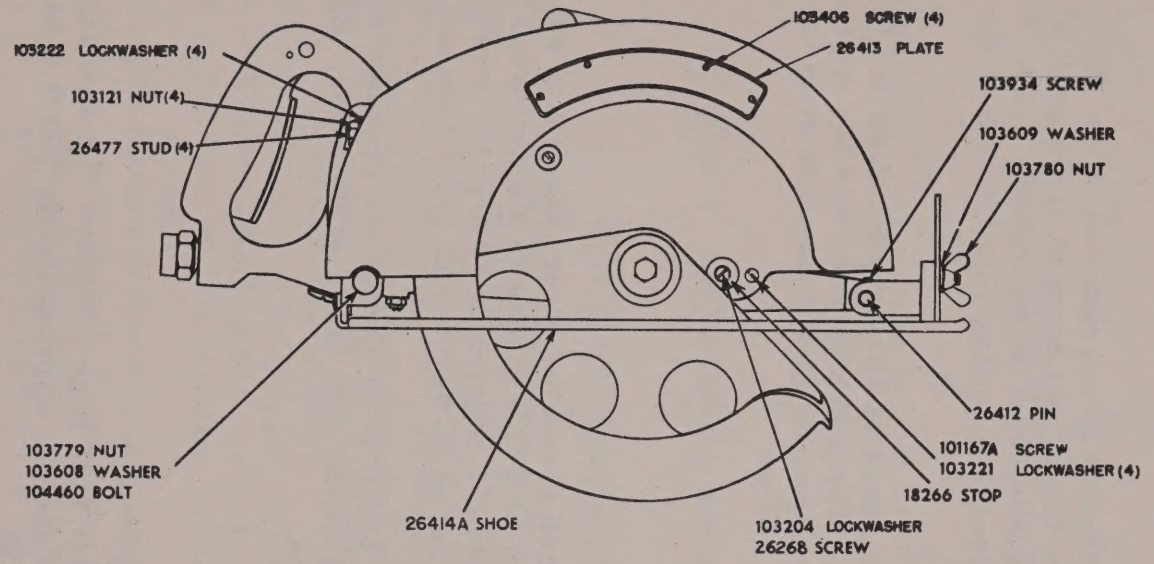
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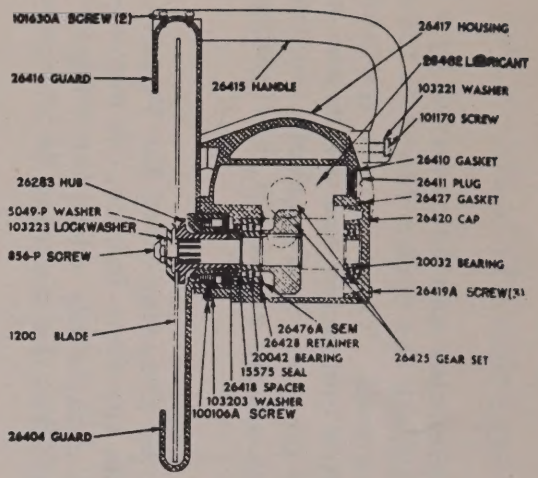
103780 NUT
26412 PIN
103779 NUT
103608 WASHER
104460 BOLT
26414A SHOE
103204 LOCKWASHER
26268 SCREW
101167A SCREW
103221 LOCKWASHER (4)
18266 STOP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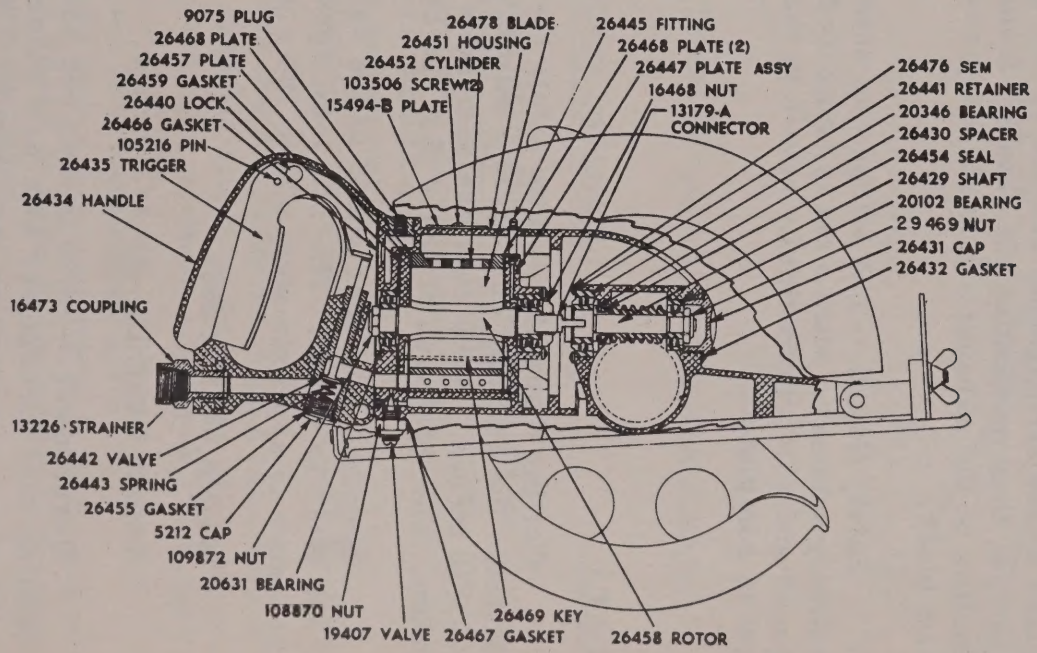
26416 GUARD
26415 HANDLE
103221 WASHER
101170 SCREW
26410 GASKET
26283 HUB
26411 PLUG
26427 GASKET
5049-P WASHER
103223 LOCKWASHER
26420 CAP
856-P SCREW
20032 BEARING
26419A SCREW(3)
1200 BLADE
26476A SEM
26428 RETAINER
20042 BEARING
26425 GEAR SET
13575 SEAL
26418 SPACER
103203 WASHER
100106A SCREW
26404 GUARD


9075 PLUG
26468 PLATE
26457 PLATE
26459 GASKET
26440 LOCK
26466 GASKET
105216 PIN
26435 TRIGGER
26434 HANDLE
16473 COUPLING
13226 STRAINER
26442 VALVE
26443 SPRING
26455 GASKET
5212 CAP
109872 NUT
20631 BEARING
108870 NUT
19407 VALVE
26467 GASKET
26469 KEY
26458 ROTOR
26478 BLADE
26451 HOUSING
26452 CYLINDER
103506 SCREW(2)
15494-B PLATE
26445 FITTING
26468 PLATE (2)
26447 PLATE ASSY
16468 NUT
13179-A CONNECTOR
26476 SEM
26441 RETAINER
20346 BEARING
26430 SPACER
26454 SEAL
26429 SHAFT
20102 BEARING
29469 NUT
26431 CAP
26432 GASKET

DESCRIPTION OF SAW.

The Model P-128 Pneumatic 12-inch circular saw is powered by a four vane rotary motor. The air is directed beneath the rotor vanes to insure a positive bearing of the vanes to the cylinder wall. The power is transmitted from the motor to the saw blade through a star connector and worm and worm wheel gearing. The air motor is lubricated from an oil reservoir, controlled by a needle valve. The gears operate in an ample supply of lubricating oil, requiring very little attention.

Air.--Air is released to the air motor by pressing down the trigger lock and then compressing the trigger located in the rear handle. A poppet-type throttle valve cuts off the air instantly and completely when the trigger is in the closed position. The trigger lock insures that the machine be in-operative and prevents accidental starting.

Disposal of Sawdust.--Sawdust from the cut is carried inside the upper guard by the air currents created by the saw blade, and dropped at the rear of the saw, thus preventing the sawdust from getting into the operator's eyes. A portion of the exhaust air is directed to clear the cutting line in front of the saw blade.

Safety Guard.--The telescopic safety guard is spring controlled and is entirely automatic when a cut is being made. The guard recedes into the upper guard and will automatically return to the normal or closed position when the cut is completed.

DATA.

Cutting Capacity.--With a full 12-inch diameter blade, the saw is adjustable for straight cuts from a minimum of 2-3/8 inches to a maximum of 4-5/16 inches. Bevel cuts are adjustable from 0 degrees to 45 degrees maximum. The thickness of board that can be cut at 45 degrees is 3-5/16 inches.

Speeds.--The free speed of the saw blade at 90 pounds air pressure is 1500 to 1750 r.p.m. The full load speed of the saw blade at 90 pounds air pressure is approximately 600 to 700 r.p.m.

Weight.--33 pounds.

Length Overall.--21-1/2 inches.

Horsepower.--At 90 pounds per square inch gage pressure, the saw will develop two horsepower at a saw blade speed of approximately 900 R.P.M. with an air consumption less than 80 C.F.M.

MECHANICAL FEATURES OF MODEL P-128 PNEUMATIC MALLSAW

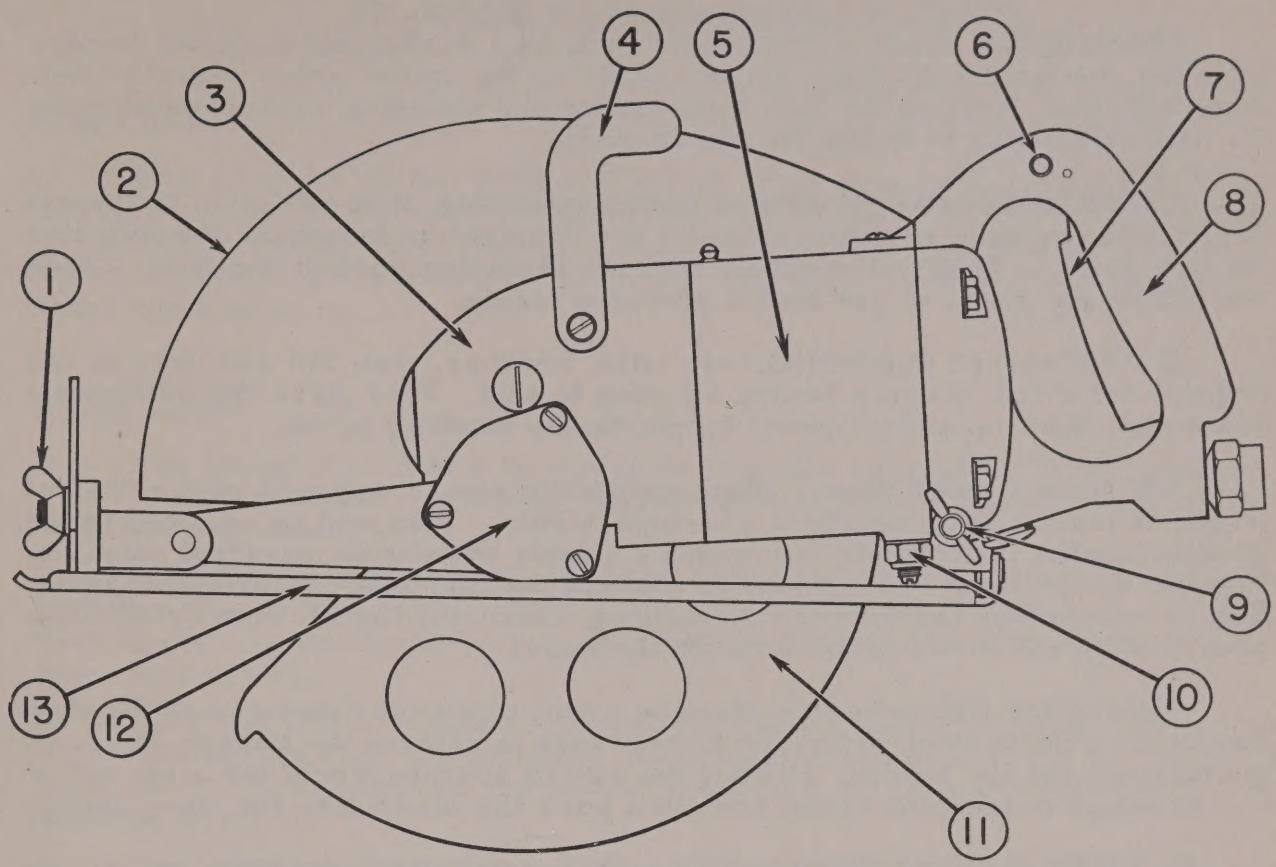


FIGURE 1. MECHANICAL FEATURES OF MODEL P-128 MALLSAW

MECHANICAL FEATURES OF MODEL P-128

No. 1--Wing Nut: Loosening of the wing nut permits adjustment for bevel cuts.
No. 2--Upper Guard: Fixed guard for the protection of the operator.
No. 3--Gear Case: Contains gears and saw mandrel assembly. Sealed unit.
No. 4--Top Handle: For convenience in handling.
No. 5--Motor Housing: Contains air motor unit.
No. 6--Trigger Lock: The trigger cannot be operated unless the trigger lock releases the trigger.
No. 7--Trigger: The trigger releases the air from hose line into motor.
No. 8--Throttle Handle: Contains throttle valve and trigger air control.
No. 9--Wing Nut: Loosening of the wing nut permits adjustment for depth of cut.
No. 10--Needle Valve: For adjusting oil flow to lubricate air motor.
No. 11--Lower Guard: Telescopes into upper guard as the saw blade moves through the wood. The lower guard returns to the original position automatically after the cut is completed.
2--Bearing Cap: Do not remove unless gears are to be removed.
--Shoe: Rest for saw when sawing through wood.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATION OF MODEL P-128 PNEUMATIC MALLSAW

Attaching Saw Blade.--Remove the bolt, lock washer and clamping washer from the saw arbor and place the saw blade on the square arbor with the trade mark side out. Replace the bolt, lock washer and clamping washer, and tighten the bolt sufficiently to fasten the saw in place.

Inspection before Operating.--Before operating, it is advisable to inspect the machine to make sure that no parts are damaged or loosened. Be sure that the saw blade is fastened securely with the clamping washer and bolt. Check the telescopic guard to see that it operates freely.

Cold Weather Operation.--In cold weather, run the saw free at full throttle for a few minutes before starting to saw. This gives the lubricant a chance to warm up and properly lubricate the working parts.

Attaching Leader Hose.--Each pneumatic saw is equipped with a 10-foot length of leader hose having a 1/2-inch nipple. This end is attached to the throttle handle, the opposite end having a quickly detachable universal coupling. Use the 1-inch open end wrench to connect the nipple to the throttle handle. Before connecting the universal coupling, clean out the air line by letting a couple of blasts of air to go through the hose.

Making the Cut.--Before starting a cut, place the front end of the shoe squarely on the timber, press the trigger lock to release the trigger and draw the trigger into the handle. Permit the saw to operate freely for a second or two to attain maximum speed and then push the blade into the wood gently.

Cautions Against Forcing Saw.--Do not jam or force the saw into the wood as this action places a great strain on the machine and blade and results in untrue cuts. Once the cut has been started the saw can be guided through the balance of the cut without forcing.

Purpose of Notches on Saw Shoe.--The two notches at the front of the shoe are provided for cutting on a line. The largest notch is for a guide in making the straight cuts and the smaller one is for guidance in making cuts when the shoe is set at a 45-degree angle.

Use of Rip Fence.--A rip fence guide is provided with the accessories. This is to be used when there is a great amount of ripping to be done. This accessory is fastened to the shoe with a screw andwing nut and is used as a guide for ripping widths from 0 to 6-1/8 inches.

Making Center Cuts on Boards.--To make a cut in the center of a board, place the front part of the shoe on the board and move the telescopic guard to a point where the saw will rest on the front of the shoe and the lip of the guard, with the blade clearing the wood. Then start the saw and gradually lower it until the blade engages and the foot rests flatly on the work.

INSTRUCTION FOR MAINTENANCE OF MODEL P-128 PNEUMATIC MALLSAW

PURPOSE.

The purpose of the Instructions on Maintenance is to explain how to service and adjust the unit with the minimum of disassembly and removal of of operating parts. Information is furnished on how to make the various inspections and how to remove the necessary parts for inspection and adjustment, when necessary.

SERVICING.

The Model P-128 Saw is easily and quickly serviced. There are, however, certain assembly practices that are well to know, to make quick repairs without doing damage.

Adjusting Needle Valve.--To adjust the needle valve, loosen the lock nut and turn the needle valve. (See figure 1.) Should the needle valve become fouled, remove the needle valve, blow out by running the motor, and then replace and adjust.

Flushing Out Air Motor.--Flush out the air motor at least once a week by removing the hose and pouring some light machine oil into the air inlet. Replace the hose and run the motor until this oil is blown out through the exhaust port.

Cold Weather Operation.--The air motor will operate under all climatic conditions with the one grade of oil by adjusting the needle valve to suit conditions. If cold, operate the air saw without load for a few minutes before putting to work.

Removing Worm Wheel and Shaft.--The worm wheel and shaft can be withdrawn. A light tap on the treaded end of the shaft with a rawhide mallet will drive it out should there be a slight bind. The remaining parts, consisting of 2 ball bearings, 2 oil seals and 2 spacers should not be removed unless absolutely necessary for inspection or replacement. To remove bearing No. 20346, first remove the four sems No. 26476-A and retainer plate No. 26441. The bearing should fall out. It may require a very light tap on the casting to remove. Spacer No. 26430 can then be removed. Should it be necessary to replace oil seal No. 26454 or No. 15575, see that the lip of the leather is turned toward the interior of the gear case. Retainer No. 26428, bearing No. 20042 and spacer No. 26418 can be removed in the same way.

Use care in disassembling to keep the gaskets from tearing or breaking. They are an important part of this machine.

Telescopic Safety Guard.--The telescopic safety guard assembly No. 26404 can be removed after hub No. 26283 has been lifted out of position. Remove the screw No. 100106-A and lock washer No. 103203. The safety guard assembly can then be lifted out. To replace, it is necessary to see that the screw hole lines up so that the screw will enter and to see that tension in the guard is toward the rubber stop No. 18266.

BALL BEARINGS.

The Ball bearings must be carefully handled at all times. Care should be used to keep them away from all dust and dirt when out of the saw. All bearing fits, both inner and outer fits, are slip fits and require no hammering or pressure. Using pressure on the bearings will ruin the ball races. Should a bearing tend to stick, use pressure only on the race that is holding, never driving or applying pressure through the ball itself. All bolts, screws and nuts used have right hand threads. Leather oil seals are used in the gear case to seal in the oil. Should they become damaged in disassembly, replace with new ones, placing the lip of the leather toward the inside of the gear case.

LOSS OF POWER.

Lack of lubrication is the most frequent cause of loss of power. When such loss occurs, first check the strainer No. 13226 in the coupling No. 16473 to see that it is not plugged up. If this is found satisfactory, dismantel the air motor to see that enough lubricant is reaching all parts.

CARE OF THE SAW BLADE.

Keep Blades Round and Sharp.--Keeping the saw blades both round and sharp results in maximum satisfactory performance and avoidance of possible damage to the circular saw. If a saw does not cut easily, it is usually because the teeth are dull or have lost their set. With the saw blade in this condition, any forcing of the feed will result in an overheating expansion of the rim and will finally cause cracks to appear in the teeth. A wobbly or dished saw blade that does not cut straight should be discarded and replaced with a new blade. Old blades should be repaired.

Sharpen Saw Blades Often.--Sharpen the saw blade frequently. Keep the sides of the saw blade free from gum or pitch as this may cause the saw to run warm and snake. Remove gum or pitch by soaking in hot water and cleaning with a rag. Do no scrape.

Refitting Saw Blades.--A complete refitting of the saw blade normally requires five operations--hammering, rounding, gumming, setting and filing, in the order named. However, most blades can be reconditioned by resetting and filing only.

Hammering.--Hammering is required only if the saw blades are dished or warped. To straighten, place the concave surface of the saw blade face downward on a smooth and even steel plate. Hammering is to be done from the convex side, working out from the center to the teeth. Considerable skill is required in this operation and is ordinarily done by a professional saw fitter.

Rounding.--This is the process of truing the circumference of the saw blade. After repeated filing of the teeth, the thee may become uneven in height, in which case the higher teeth do more of the cutting and take more of the strain than the lower teeth. Each tooth must do its part of the cutting. Rounding will eliminate this condition. While the saw is rotating at full speed, a flat piece of jointer stone 1 inch x 2 inches x 6 inches or a piece of broken emery wheel is pressed lightly but firmly against the points of the teeth. This is continued until all the teeth show a dull spot or "land" on top. Be sure that

the stoning is done at right angles to the saw blade. Care must be used in this operation to avoid accidents. Check with a square.

Gumming.--This is the process of deepening the gullets to their original depth and is required only when the height of the teeth is less than two-thirds their original height. To keep the saw blade in balance all gullets must be of the same depth. The radius of the gullets are approximately 1/8 inch. Sharp corners in the gullets should be avoided.

Setting.--When the saw blade does not require hammering, rounding or gumming, setting is the first step in reconditioning. This step is the bending of the teeth to the right and left alternately to make the outside boundary wider than the blade to prevent the binding of the blade in the wood. (See figure 5.) The set on both sides should be even and for average cutting should be .02 inch on a side. For cutting wet or green lumber the set should be .025 inch to .030 inch.

In the tool kit will be found the hammer type saw set shown. (See figure 6.) Setting the teeth can be done easily with this tool. The saw blade should be placed on the saw set as illustrated. (See figure 6.) The bushing "C" will keep the saw blade properly centered once the set screw "E" has been set. The tooth should extend beyond the level part of the anvil "A," about one-third of the tooth height. By striking the die "B" solidly and squarely with the hand hammer, the tooth will be reformed. Hold the saw set securely on a bench or in a vise.

The amount of set can be checked by using the micrometer tooth set gage furnished in the tool kit. (See figures 7 and 8.) Place the gage somewhere between the center of the blade and the circumference. See that all three legs "H" are in contact with the blade. Lower the micrometer thimble in Figure "J" until it touches the saw blade without disturbing the contact on the three legs. Take the reading on the micrometer. Next, raise the micrometer and take the reading on the saw tooth as shown. (See figure 9.) The difference between the two readings is the amount of set.

If the set of the saw blade is less than the required set, loosen the set screw "E" and move the adjusting arm "D" toward the anvil. If the set is too great, move the arm back so that less of the tooth extends over the bevel part of the anvil. When the correct amount of set has been established by the setting of the arm "D," every other tooth is then set. The saw blade should then be turned over and the alternate teeth on the opposite side should be set.

Filing.--The filing of the saw teeth is the second and final step in conditioning a saw blade that only requires setting and filing. Saw teeth marked No. 1 (See figure 3) show proper tooth form. The face of the saw teeth should be filed straight across as shown (See figure 2) and have a hook of approximately 15 degrees. Teeth marked Nos. 2 to 6 (See figure 3) show various errors in saw filing that affect the cutting qualities of the saw blade. Saw teeth too low do not work--saw teeth too high do too much work. Too much hook makes a breakable tooth. No hook and too much back curve closes up the gullets and permits clogging with sawdust.

The points should be filed alternately at the 15 degree angle shown. (See figure 5.) In some hardwoods the teeth will remain sharp longer if filed straight across. Avoid the condition shown. (See figure 4.)

When filing, hold the blade in a vise, or other device and clamp close to the teeth being filed. Do not clamp the set teeth.

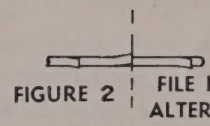


FIGURE 2 FILE FACE STRAIGHT ALTERNATE TOOTH SET

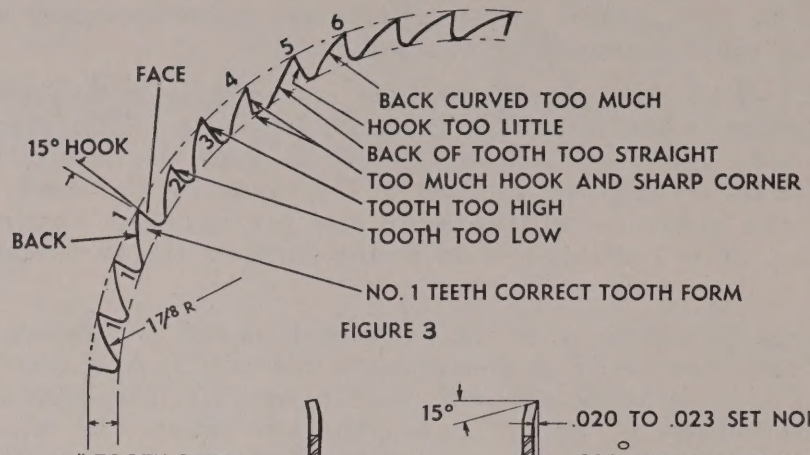
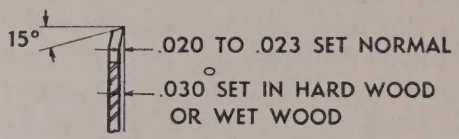


FIGURE 3

INCORRECT FILING OF BACK OF TOOTH
FIGURE 4



CORRECT FILING AND SET
FIGURE 5

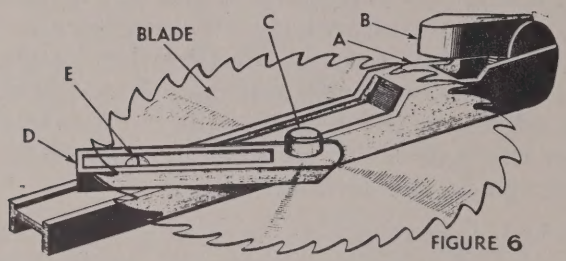


FIGURE 6

VIEW OF MICROMETER IN HAND
FIGURE 7

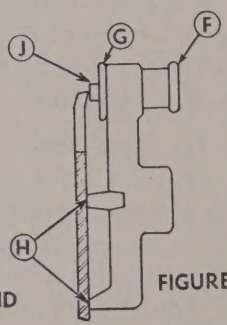


FIGURE 8

ILLUSTRATIONS ON CARE OF SAW BLADE

SEPARATING THE THROTTLE HANDLE UNIT, AIR MOTOR UNIT AND GEAR HOUSING

First remove wing nut No. 103779, Washer No. 103608, and carriage bolt No. 104460. (See figure 10.) This will permit the shoe assembly to be lowered away from these units. If the shoe is to be removed completely, remove set screw No. 103934 with the Allen head wrench and drive out hinge pin No. 26412. (See figure 10.) Remove the four nuts No. 103121 and lock washer No. 103222. (See figure 11), using the 1/2 inch open end wrench. These three units can then be separated. Do not lose the connector No. 13179-A. (See figure 11.)

SECTION VII

THROTTLE HANDLE UNIT. (See figure 11.)

To inspect the air valve, remove valve cap No. 5212, gasket No. 26455, valve spring No. 26443 and throttle valve No. 26442 and then withdraw. Strainer No. 13226 should be inspected regularly and cleaned when necessary so that air is not restricted.

AIR MOTOR UNIT. (See figure 11.)

To remove the air motor from the motor housing No. 26451, tap the nut No. 109872 with a piece of soft metal such as brass or lead, or a rawhide mallet. Removing nut No. 109872 loosens bearing No. 20631, end plate No. 26457, wear plate No. 26468 and cylinder No. 26452, making the rotor blades No. 26478 and rotor No. 26458 available for inspection. To remove the opposite wear plate No. 26468, remove the nut No. 16468 and slide the rotor shaft through the bearing. The bearing in the end plate assembly No. 26447 controls the position of the rotor between the two wear plates. If this bearing becomes worn, it would cause excessive wear on the wear plates, thus cutting down on the efficiency of the air motor. If the bearing becomes worn, replace with a new end plate assembly No. 26447.

WEAR PLATES.

The two wear plates should be replaced or their position on the ends of the cylinder reversed when the rotor blades are replaced or when wear plates show wear of several thousandths of an inch.

ROTOR BLADES.

Ordinarily the parts that wear and which should be replaced are the two wear plates No. 26468 and the four rotor blades No. 26478. (See figure 11.) To maintain the efficiency of the motor, it is recommended that these parts be replaced when the blades are worn to a minimum width of 11/16 of an inch, or

when the motor is taken apart and appreciable wear is shown. The two wear plates should be replaced when the rotor blades are replaced. When this is done the air motor will deliver the power of a new tool. The two wear plates can be used again, if worn on one side, by reversing their posiiton on the ends of the cylinder.

GEAR HOUSING . (See figure 10.)

To remove the gears, remove the bearing cap No. 26431 and bearing cap gasket No. 26432. The lock nut No. 109870 is then removed with the 9/16 inch "T" handle wrench. This exposes ball bearing No. 20102 which with the worm can then be ejected by rotating the saw blade in the opposite direction to which it normally runs. If there should be a slight bind, strike the teeth with a sharp but light blow, using a rawhide mallet. If needed, the worm shaft No. 26429 can be withdrawn through the ball bearing No. 20346 and the spacer No. 26430. Remove the saw bolt No. 856-P, with the 9/16 inch "T" handle wrench, releasing lock washer No. 103223, clamping washer No. 5049-P and the saw blade. The hub No. 26283 can then be lifted out. Remove the three screws No. 26419-A and bearing cap No. 26420.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LUBRICATION OF MODEL P-128 PNEUMATIC MALLSAW

Control Bearing Lubrication.--The grease fitting (See figure 9A), should be greased lightly. This greases the control bearing on the shaft. Use a light cup grease.

Lubricating before Operating.--Before lubricating, clean the oil and grease plugs to prevent any dirt from mixing with the lubricant.

Air Motor.--The moving parts of the air motor are lubricated from an oil reservoir through the control of a needle valve. The needle valve is adjusted properly when shipped and the oil is removed to prevent leakage. To place the saw in operation, remove oil plug. (See figure 9A.) Fill the reservoir to plug level. Keep the plug screwed tightly to permit the proper functioning of the control. Be sure to fill the reservoir with oil before putting the saw in operation.

Test for Proper Air Motor Lubrication.--The test for determining if the air motor is receiving proper lubrication is to place a piece of clean paper over the exhaust with the motor running. If a few drops of oil appear on the paper within a minute, the adjustment of the needle valve is correct.

Gear Case.--The level of the oil in the gear case should be maintained to the bottom of the oil plug hole when the air saw is in an upright position. The plug position is as shown. (See figure 9A.) Be sure to seat the gasket and plug securely to prevent loss of lubricant. Clean out the gear case twice a year with solvent, drain and refill to oil level. Do not fill the gear case to a higher level as this would not permit for expansion and may force oil through the oil seals.

LUBRICATION CHART

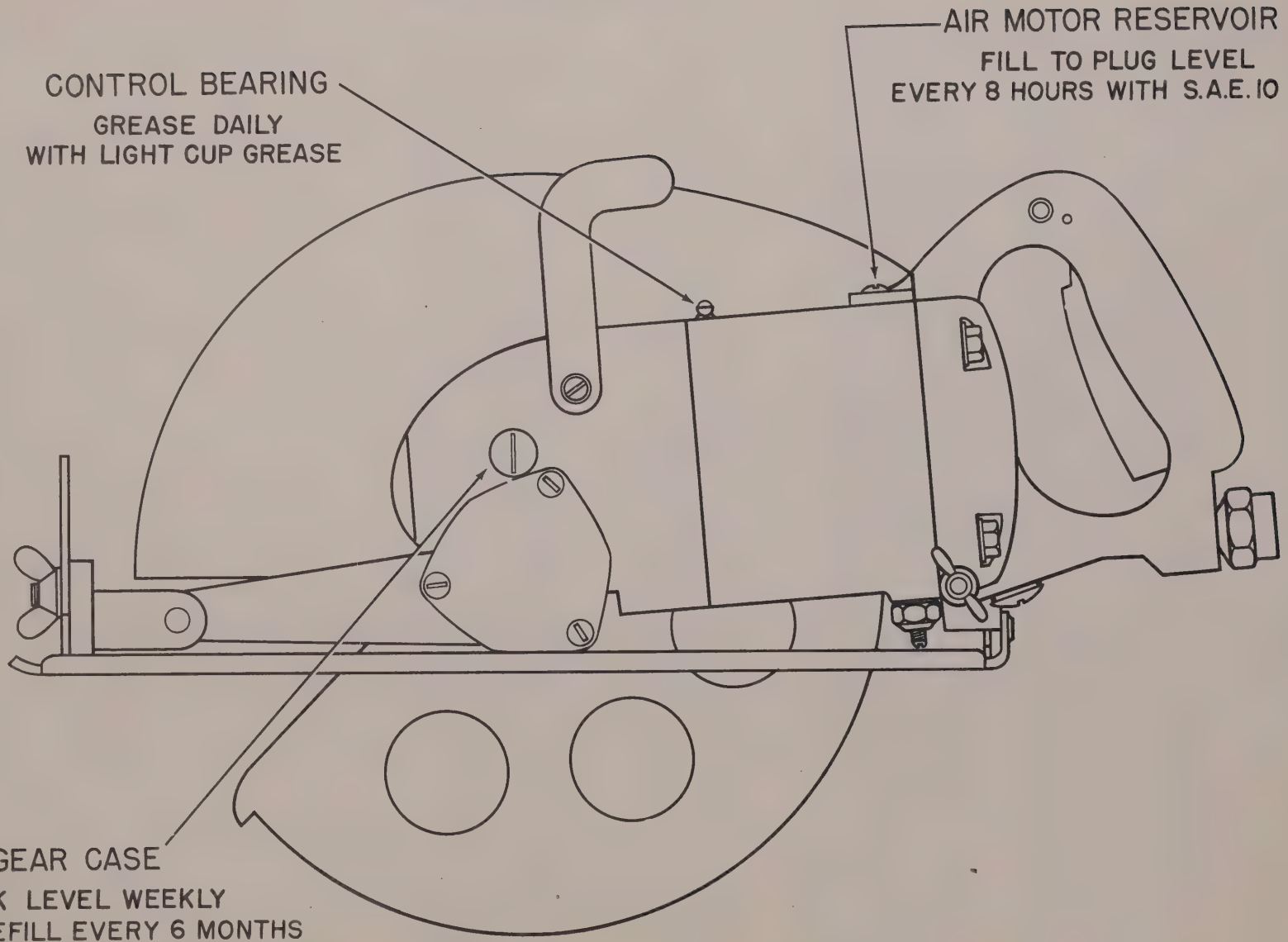

AIR MOTOR RESERVOIR
FILL TO PLUG LEVEL
EVERY 8 HOURS WITH S.A.E. 10 OIL
CONTROL BEARING
GREASE DAILY
WITH LIGHT CUP GREASE
GEAR CASE
CHECK LEVEL WEEKLY
DRAIN AND REFILL EVERY 6 MONTHS
WITH MALL No. 26462 LUBRICANT
(NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY No. D-18)

FIGURE 9A.

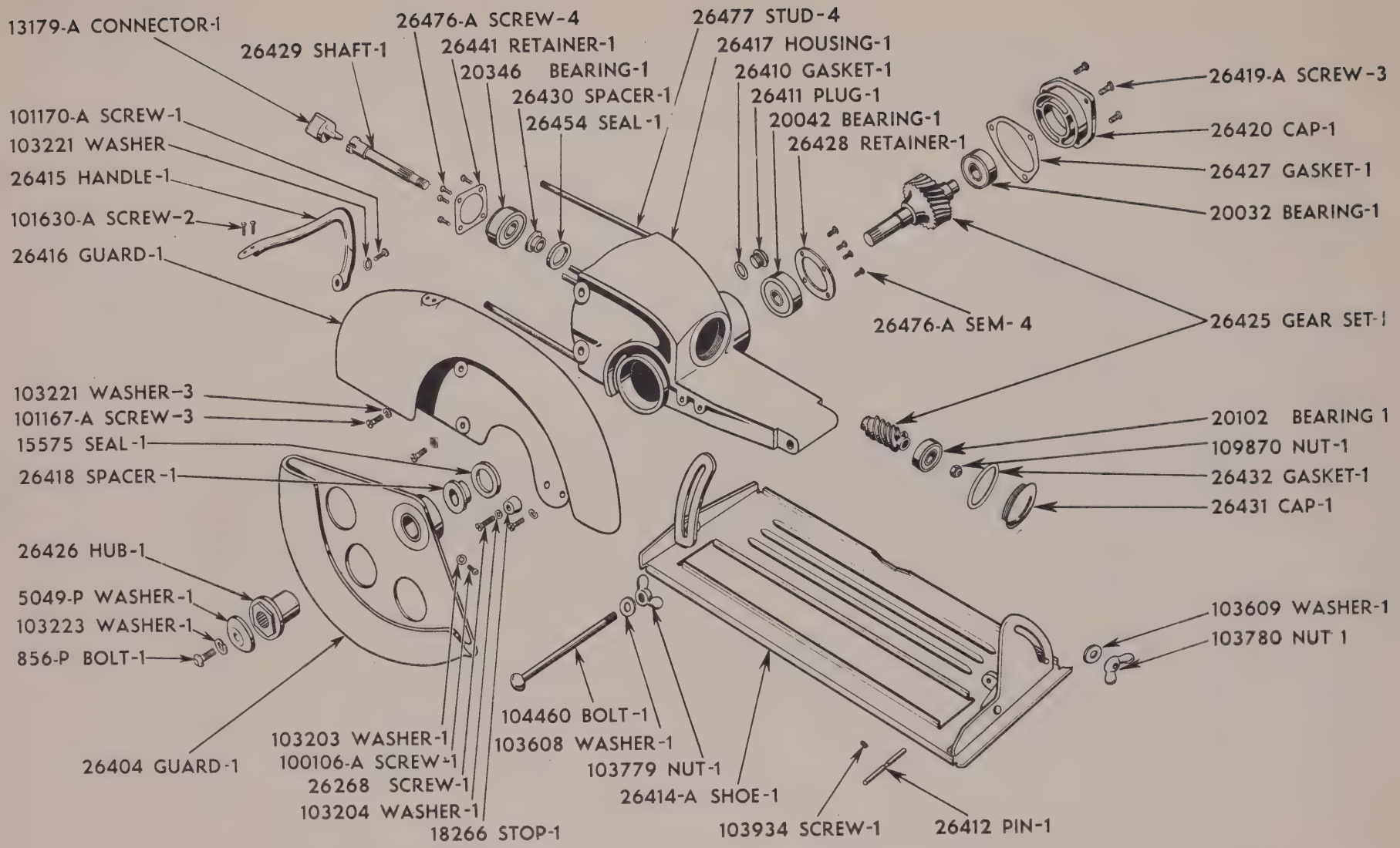


FIGURE 10. EXPLODED VIEW OF GEAR HOUSING, GUARDS AND BASE

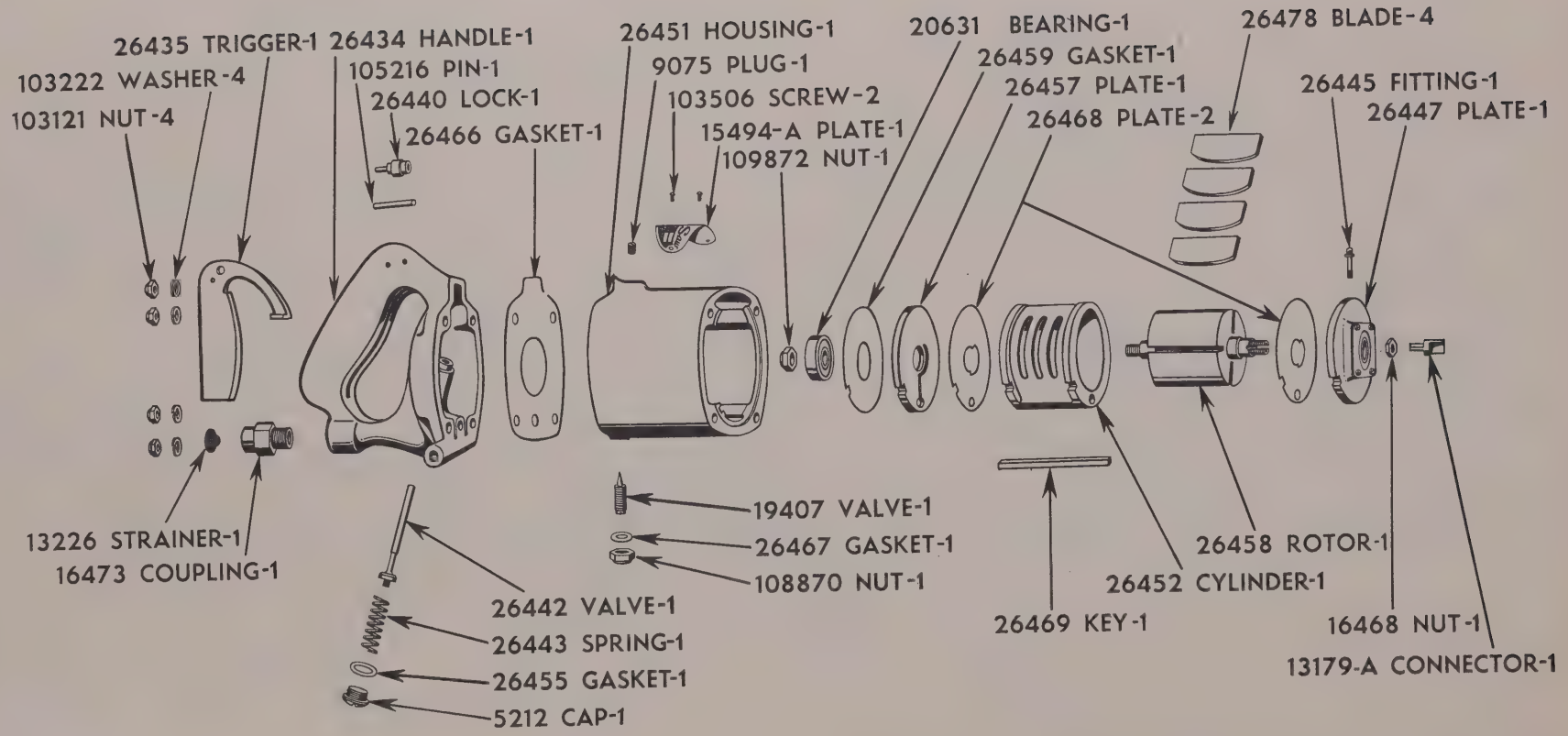


FIGURE 11. EXPLODED VIEW OF AIR MOTOR AND HANDLE ASSEMBLY

PARTS PRICE LIST FOR P-128

CIRCULAR MALLSAW ASSEMBLY No. 26450A

Part Number	Part Name	Price Each
856-P	Bolt	$ .10
1200	Blade, 12 in. combination	10.00
5049-P	Washer, clamping	.35
5051-P	Screw, thumb	.10
5212	Plug	.20
9075	Plug	.05
13179-A	Connector, Star	2.15
13226	Strainer	.30
15494-B	Plate, Name	.10
15575	Seal, Oil Saw Mandrel	.30
16468	Nut	.15
16473	Coupling	.60
18266	Stop, Guard	.03
19407	Valve, Needle	1.55
20032	Bearing, Ball--Saw Shaft	1.75
20042	Bearing, Ball--Saw Shaft	2.00
20102	Bearing, Ball--Worm Shaft	1.75
20346	Bearing, Ball--Worm Shaft	1.75
20631	Bearing, Ball--Motor Shaft	2.00
26268	Screw	.03
26283	Hub	2.50
26404	Guard	12.00
26410	Gasket	.03
26411	Plug	.20
26412	Pin, Hinge	.15
26413	Plate	.10
26414-A	Shoe, assembly	11.00
26415	Handle, Top	2.10
26416	Guard, Upper	14.50
26417	Housing, Gear	20.00
26418	Spacer	.75
26419-A	Screw	.03
26420	Cap	3.25
26425	Gear Set	17.50
26427	Gasket	.05
26428	Retainer	.20
26429	Shaft, Worm	2.75
26430	Spacer	.60
26431	Cap	.90
26432	Gasket	.03
26434	Handle, Throttle	11.00

Part Number	Part Name	Price Each
26435	Trigger	.80
26440	Lock	.75
26441	Retainer	.20
26442	Valve, Throttle	2.50
26443	Spring	.05
26445	Fitting, Grease	.20
26447	Plate	8.00
26451	Housing, Motor	20.00
26452	Cylinder	16.50
26454	Seal, Oil	.30
26455	Gasket	.01
26457	Plate, End	2.00
26458	Rotor	18.75
26459	Gasket	.05
26462	Lubricant, per lb.	.75
26466	Gasket	.10
26467	Gasket	.01
26468	Plate, Wear	.25
26469	Key	.10
26476-A	Sem	.01
26477	Stud	.20
26478	Blade, Rotor	.35
100106-A	Screw	.02
101167-A	Screw	.02
101170-A	Screw	.01
101630-A	Screw	.02
103121	Nut	.01
103203	Washer, Lock	.01
103204	Washer, Lock	.01
103221	Washer, Lock	.01
103222	Washer, Lock	.01
103223	Washer, Lock	.01
103406	Screw	.02
103506	Screw	.03
103608	Washer	.02
103609	Washer	.02
103779	Nut, Wing	.05
103780	Nut, Wing	.04
103934	Screw	.10
104460	Bolt	.05
105216	Pin	.10
108870	Nut, Lock	.10
109870	Nut, Lock	.10
109872	Nut, Lock	.10

ACCESSORIES AND TOOLS INCLUDED IN 26450-A ASSEMBLY

Part Number	Part Name	Price Each
1201	BLADE, 12"	$10.00
2001-A	WRENCH, 7/8" x 1"	.40
27580	GUIDE, Rip fence	1.00
16684	WRENCH, "T"	.75
19165	LEADER HOSE, 10 Ft.	6.00
26367	CARRYING CASE	11.00
26462	LUBRICANT, One Pound	.75
26479	GREASE GUN	2.00

OTHER MALL ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE FOR MODEL P-128 PNEUMATIC CIRCULAR SAW

Part Number	Part Name	Price Each
1200	BLADE, 12" Combination	$10.00
1201	BLADE, 12" Cross Cut	10.00
1202	BLADE, 12" Rip	10.00
1203	BLADE, 12" Planner	15.00
1204	BLADE, 12" Flooring	12.50
1205	BLADE, 12" Fine Tooth	12.50
1206	BLADE, 12" Hollow Ground	15.00
1207	BLADE, 12" Friction	15.00
1209	BLADE, 12" Diamond Wheel	22.50
14207	FILE HANDLE	.10
26255	FILE, 8"	.75
26461	TOOTH GAGE	4.50
26465	SAW SET	5.00
26471	HAMMER	.75
26474	FILE, 8"	.65
103751	WRENCH	.07

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SURPLUS

IMPORTANT

Always specify serial number and type of equipment when ordering parts. Look for the MALL name plate mounted on every motor.

When sending parts or any equipment to the factory for repair, such equipment should be tagged to show sender's name and the assembly and serial number of the machine from which the part came. All equipment sent to the factory for repair must be shipped transportation charges prepaid. Our prices on repair parts are all F.O.B. out plant, Chicago.

MALL machines and tools are manufactured from the best materials obtainable and processed by skilled workmen in the most scientific and precise manner which modern machinery will allow.

We guarantee all the equipment which we manufacture to be free from defects in materials and workmanship.

When receiving a new shipment, inspect packages carefully when delivered by the carrier. If serious damage has occurred during the shipment, refuse to accept it. If any slight damage has occurred or there are any shortages, make full note of irregularities on the receipt and have it signed by the carrier.

When unpacking a new shipment, first check the items received with the packing list. If any items are missing, search the packing material carefully before destroying it. If any items are missing, report the shortage at once in detail.

MALL TOOL COMPANY

SERVICE STORES FROM COAST TO COAST

OTHER MALL PRODUCTS INCLUDE—

Gasoline Engine, Electric and Pneumatic Power Timber Saws, Concrete Vibrators and Surfacers, Railroad Equipment, Flexible Shaft Machines for Grinding, Buffing, Polishing, Flexible Shafts for Remote Control. Portable Electric Power Tools — Drills, Saws, Screw Drivers, Disc Sanders, Polishers, Planes.

MALL TOOL COMPANY
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